

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

PRICE 10 CENTS. In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Train, Three Cents.

## OSCAR WILDE DEAD IN SMALL PARISIAN HOTEL.

English Writer Passed Away Surrounded by a Few Friends.

ABSCESS OF THE BRAIN.

Last Days of Once Petted Social Lion Passed in Comparative Penury.



**SPECIAL BY CABLE.**  
Paris, Nov. 30.—Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.—Oscar Wilde died at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at a small hotel in the Latin Quarter.

For three days he had lain unconscious or in delirium from the effects of an abscess in his ear, which the doctors could not locate exactly. The inflammation from this gradually moved to his brain.

He died attended by a few faithful friends who declined to accept the general verdict of the world against him. His end may be compared to that of Verlaine, the Parisian "gutter-snipe poet," as he was called.

It is interesting to note that "Mr. and Mrs. Pansy," a play with the authorship of which Wilde was credited, is now on the boards in London. The majority consider it very shocking, yet every one rushes to see it in order to satisfy popular curiosity.

Wilde, it is declared, received one-fourth of the profits of the piece, in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell has made a successful appearance, yet he died almost in want.

**RISE AND FALL OF WILDE.**  
Oscar Wilde enjoyed in his early life everything that the imagination and had early heard of his father's dinner table by the side of his father, who not only possessed a European reputation in his profession, but was distinguished as an archaeologist and a man of letters. The house in Merion Square was celebrated for the gatherings that took place there in the hospitable salon of Lady Wilde, who, under the name of Speranza, was herself an authoress.

The boy was filled with the fervor of the imagination and had early heard of his father's dinner table by the side of his father, who not only possessed a European reputation in his profession, but was distinguished as an archaeologist and a man of letters.

He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Ruskin was lecturing on "Florentine Art" at the time, and Oscar Wilde was one of his devoted disciples, going even so far, in spite of a tendency, already confirmed, to Sybilism, to follow the professor in the task of setting his pupils to make a road outside Oxford, Ruskin left Oxford, and Oscar Wilde remained to finish his education at the circle of eclectic in art, music and literature, surrounding themselves with Parnassian fables, blue china and drawings of the Burne-Jones school.

Wilde's downfall was complete. His wife and family deserted him. His plays were withdrawn by theatrical managers on both sides of the ocean, and he was left without resources.

After his release he went to Paris, where yesterday he died in misery—almost equal to the misery of his friends of former days.

## WANTS TO OPERATE HOT-WATER PLANT.

Bill Introduced in City Council at Request of Imperial Electric Light Company.

OFFERS CITY COMPENSATION.

Measure Also Provides for Repair of Streets Where Conduits Are to Be Built—Brief House Session.

By request Mr. Wiggins yesterday afternoon introduced in the City Council a bill to authorize the Imperial Electric Light, Heat and Power Company to construct, erect and maintain a heating and hot-water plant within the city limits, the franchise to expire on April 15, 1909.

The bill would, if passed, allow the company to lay conduits and pipes in and under any and all streets, alleys and public places, the plans being subject to the approval, in advance of work, of the Board of Public Improvements. Restrictive clauses state that no more streets may be torn up than are absolutely necessary to proceed with construction, and all streets will be restored to their former normal condition, according to the judgment of the Street Commissioner, the company to remunerate the city for repairs necessitated by faulty work.

The bill recites that on January 1 and July 1 of each year the company will present to the City Controller a statement of its gross receipts for the preceding six months. The city would receive in compensation from the company 15 per cent on the gross receipts in the region bounded by the river, Jefferson, Cass and Chouteau avenues, and 1 per cent from the territory outside of these lines.

Mr. Kratz offered three amendments to former St. Louis Transit Company ordinances, relating to the regulation of speed, Mr. Hodges, stating that property-owners had entered vigorous complaint, moved for a reconsideration of the ordinance, and Mr. Schell of the Committee on Sanitary Affairs called a public hearing on the subject Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Water Commissioner Plad, replying to Mr. Kratz's resolution, explained in a communication that the water mains distributed about the streets will be under ground by the end of December. Work was delayed, he wrote, by the strike and the extremely hot weather in August.

The bill making an additional appropriation of \$50 for the Assessor and Collector of Water Rates was sent to engrossment. The following bills were passed: One giving the Controller the right to pay taxes on a small Porchhouse extension, and another amending the original plan of the Terminal Railroad Company to build a switch track into the Buck Stove and Range Company's plant; another appropriating \$23,000 for waterworks extension, and another amending the original plan of the Terminal Railroad Company to build a switch track into the Buck Stove and Range Company's plant.

The House of Delegates, with Mr. Hartman in the chair, adjourned after all orders for short sessions. Mr. Hartman moved to call out the regular order of business and the House adjourned without doing anything.

OSCAR WILDE

As he looked when he visited St. Louis. Going to Italy, Oscar Wilde found a new inspiration. He went back to Oxford to write poems full of the feeling of Roman Catholicism, and was only turned aside from entering the church itself by a tour in Greece.

The Hellenic ideal now took the place of the Catholic, and a volume of poetry proclaimed his devotion to the gods and goddesses of the ancient world.

**Came Into Fame.**  
The verses that he published never raised him out of the army of minor poets, but after a few years spent in London he came before the public in a role which attracted attention, both in England and America.

He started on lecturing tours as the apostle of "Aestheticism," with the avowed aim of relieving the dull atmosphere of ordinary households by the introduction of refinement and taste. But in the personal advocacy of this creed he was manifestly a poseur, and his eccentric dress and manner afforded ample material for jest and such satire as found expression in Gilbert's wit.

The taste for epigram grew on Oscar Wilde as the years passed on. He now strove to show his powers as a playwright, and in "Lady Windemere's Fan" gained much appreciation for dialogue, sparkling with wit and cynicism. In the piece that followed, "A Woman No More," the straining at producing effect became more manifest.

As a writer of a new class of plays Oscar Wilde had, however, achieved a distinct position, when the blow fell which removed him from the pale of society.

A profound sensation was caused in London when it was known that the Marquis of Queensbury had taken the extraordinary measure of sending a libelous post-card to Oscar Wilde's club. No other course was left to Wilde but to bring an action for damages. In the course of that suit the scathing cross-examination of Mr. Carson cut away the ground from the complacency of his feet. His idea that art was above morality was ruthlessly set aside.

**Downfall Was Complete.**  
He lost his case, was prosecuted on a criminal charge of a vile character, and, being found guilty, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

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Cape Colony Dutch: "It's about time I was rising."

## JESSIE MORRISON'S PLEA IS SIMPLE SELF-DEFENSE.

She Nearly Fainted in Court During Examination of First Witnesses in Her Trial on Murder Charge.



MISS JESSIE MORRISON.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
Wichita, Kan., Nov. 30.—Testimony is now being heard in the Morrison murder trial at Eldorado. It will probably last ten days. Court opened at 9 o'clock this morning with Judge Rhin presiding. There was no delay in starting to work. The courtroom was crowded all day. Many in the audience were women.

Miss Jessie Morrison entered the courtroom with her father, brother, two sisters and attorneys. Her stepmother was not present. Olin Castle appeared shortly after and tried to send the supplies at once. The Brutus, a collier, is now en route for Guam and has on board ample stores for the immediate use of the garrison and government. The cruiser Newark, with Rear Admiral Kempff, left Manila today for the scene of the disaster. Admiral Kempff will make full investigation and return to Manila as speedily as possible with this information.

Secretary Long said this evening that the Government would naturally take care of the destitute inhabitants of the island and Admiral Remy will be authorized to send such additional supplies as may be needed. It is apparent that the typhoon must have caused terrible havoc. In case further reports are received showing greater damage than the navy can repair out of the available appropriations, Congress will be asked to make a specific appropriation for the relief of the destitute islanders.

**Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.'s Shipments.**  
Shipments for November, 1900....\$ 478,535.36  
Shipments for November, 1899.... 447,522.12

**Gain.**  
Shipments for 1900 up to Dec. 1st, \$5,000,610.38  
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## LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.  
For Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.  
For Arkansas—Fair Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

Page.  
1. Jessie Morrison's Plea Is Self-Defense.  
English Paper Demands Boer War Be Stopped.  
Wants to Operate Hot-Water Plant.  
Guam Appeals for Aid.  
2. Grave Opened and Coffin Found Empty.  
3. Sporting News.  
4. Editorial.  
5. News From Women's Clubs.  
Elke Will Eulogize Deceased Brothers.  
Cherokeses Want New Agreement.  
6. Book Season Dull in London.  
Notes About Authors and Books.  
The Railroads.  
7. Fashion Notes.  
Home-Made Christmas Gifts.  
8. Conductors' Insurance Association Meets.  
Congress May Wait on Marconi's Test.  
Second Time Will Filed for Probate.  
Receiver for Trust Company Appointed.  
Hospital Contributions To-Day.  
John W. Campbell to Go to Manila.  
Fell Five Stories to Death.  
Fair Fund Increased.

10. Measures Before Congress.  
War Revenue Bill Stirs Republicans.  
Reviews of Trade.  
11. Church News and Announcements.  
Sunday School Lesson.  
12. Republic Want Advertisements.  
Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths.  
13. Republic Want Advertisements.  
14. Grain and Produce.  
Cattle Sales.  
15. Financial News.  
River Telegrams.  
16. Reunited After Fourteen Years.  
Angry Women Whip Mormon Elder.  
Woman Accused of Highway Robbery.

save her own life. The other woman was pressed the fight.

**Taking of Testimony Begins.**  
The first witness of importance was called by the State. She was Miss Belle Moberly. She said:

"When I entered the house I heard screams. I went into the front room and heard something crash. I saw Mrs. Castle lying on the floor. Miss Morrison was kneeling over her. As I went into the room I took hold of Miss Morrison's shoulders and set her back. She looked up at me. Her face and her hair were soaked in blood."

"I said: 'My God, woman, what are you trying to do?'"

"Miss Morrison said: 'She tried to kill me.' I found a letter not very far from Mrs. Castle's feet. The letter contained two sheets together."

The Statist would scarcely have published the article quoted above unless prompted to do so by powerful influences, and the fact that such a declaration has been promulgated in London in a powerful financial quarter of a peace party, which may ultimately sway the Government and compel the acceptance by Lord Salisbury of the good offices of the United States as arbitrator of the questions at issue between Her Majesty's Government and the Boer farmers of South Africa.

**BRITISH GARRISON RELIEVED.**  
Vladivostok, Cape Colony, Nov. 30.—The garrison of Schweider-Reineke has been relieved by a column of troops sent from here. The beleaguered Boers resisted, but were driven out.

**KITCHENER IN COMMAND.**  
London, Nov. 30.—The War Office announced this evening that Lord Roberts handed over the command of the British troops in South Africa to Lord Kitchener.

"It is further asserted that the Queen approves Lord Kitchener's promotion to be Lieutenant General, with the rank of General, while in command in South Africa."

**ROBERTS STARTS FOR HOME.**  
Durban, Natal, Nov. 30.—Lord Roberts is due to arrive at Pietermaritzburg, December 4, and should arrive here December 5.

**SPECIAL BY CABLE.**  
Vienna, Nov. 30.—Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.—A very sensational lecture on the war in South Africa was delivered to-night before the Military Scientific Society by one of the most distinguished of Austrian Generals, Field Marshal Radetzky.

He spoke very disparagingly about the English troops, but said the officers were excellent, filled with the idea of England's greatness, and daring to a fault.

This very daring caused the troops to be led without tactical precaution, which explained the great loss of officers and the comparatively small loss of soldiers.

In conclusion, Field Marshal Radetzky said:

"After the war, what will England do for the reorganization of her army? The same as she did after the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny and the Afghan campaign—that is to say, nothing. Unimportant reforms may be made, but universal military service will not be introduced."

**GERMANY FRIENDLY TO ENGLAND.**  
SPECIAL BY CABLE.  
Berlin, Nov. 30.—Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.—I have just had a conversation with the German representative of the Foreign Office in regard to Mr. Kruger's visit to Berlin. The Foreign Office had not yet come to any conclusion as to whether or not he will be received by the Kaiser.

It is, however, pointed out that Mr. Kruger will undoubtedly be regarded as President of the Transvaal, as England, so far, has not given notice of the annexation of the Republic.

As far, however, as mediation is concerned, Germany has taken up an unalterable standpoint, that this would be possible only when both belligerents request it.

**SUBSCRIBED TWICE OVER.**  
Average Price of British Loan Tenders Is 98.2.

London, Nov. 30.—Subscriptions to the new issue of £3,000,000 4 per cent exchequer bonds, repayable in 1885, today totalled £1,583,500. The tenders ranged from 85 to 100. The average price was 98.2.

**MCKINLEY'S PLURALITY OVER BRYAN PLACED AT 877,600.**

Practically Complete Vote by States for the Leading Candidates for the Presidency.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
New York, Nov. 30.—While the official vote of the recent election has not yet been officially announced by all the States, it is probable that McKinley's plurality over Bryan will reach 877,600. In 1896 McKinley's popular vote was 7,104,778, and that of Bryan 6,307,225, a plurality for McKinley of 897,553.

The returns have been officially received by all States, excepting New York, California, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, Texas and Utah, but it is not likely that the unofficial figures in these commonwealths as already announced will be materially changed.

**Vote of States for the Two Candidates.**  
The subjoined table shows the number of votes cast for the two candidates, both at the recent election and that in 1896:

1900. 1896.  
McKinley, Bryan. McKinley, Bryan.

## STATIST DEMANDS THE BOER WAR BE STOPPED.

England's Leading Financial Journal Proposes That Government Begins Negotiations.

Suggests Highest Civil Authority in Cape Town Offer Terms to De Wet and Botha—Admits Britain Is Losing Prestige Among Nations.

London, Nov. 30.—To-morrow the Statist will propose that the Government should begin negotiations with Commandant General Botha and General De Wet to bring the war in Cape Colony to a close.

As the Boer leaders might misunderstand the motive of an overture from the military authorities, it will suggest that the highest civil authority in Cape Town should begin the negotiations, if not Sir Alfred Milner, then the Chief Justice of Cape Colony, or Mr. J. H. Hofmeier.

This great financial journal will lead up to its proposal by an analysis of the situation in South Africa, and will say:

"We are losing in every way, losing in prestige and losing in money. We are losing our South African possessions plunged into greater distress, and the opinion is gaining ground abroad that we are incapable of bringing our struggle to a satisfactory termination."

Military incompetence will be alleged, and the Statist will aver that military harshness should be avoided and the Boers be conciliated.

"If men like Botha and De Wet voluntarily surrender and bind themselves not to act against us in the future," the Statist will say, "is there any good reason why a promise should not be given not to send them out of the country? Mr. J. B. Robinson suggests that Botha and De Wet should be invited to take seats in the legislative council that will be established. The suggestion is worthy of approval. The Boers should not be excluded, even from the beginning, from any liberty which can safely be given them."

**BANK OF ENGLAND HAS SPOKEN.**  
This warning of the London Statist is of unusual significance; indeed, it is perhaps the most weighty utterance yet quoted from an English journal and may have important results.

In a sense the Statist is the voice of the Bank of England and the money king of Lombard street. It is the financial organ of Great Britain, and is supported by men very close to the Ministry. It is apparent from the paper's declaration that the British pocket has been touched; that the enormous cost of the war in South Africa has finally impressed the men who control, if not the political policies of Great Britain, at least the finances which make or mar those policies.

To date the war has cost the struggling patriots of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has cost Great Britain nearly, if not quite, £50,000,000.

Mild complaint was made by the Statist in a recent issue that the war, "now that peace has seemingly been restored," was costing the country £1,000,000 a week. This with followed by a suggestion that if those extraordinary expenditures should be continued, the financial resources of Great Britain would be sorely tried.

Three different issues of bonds had been made, and the Statist noticed that the subscriptions had gradually fallen off. Only yesterday the fourth issue was placed.

It is true that these bonds have been subscribed for twice over, but when one recalls that at the outbreak of the war there were twenty subscribers for each bond issued by the Government, it will be seen that Englishmen either have not the odd surplus of patriotism or they are short of cash. Probably the latter theory is closer to the mark, for the Statist deals in pounds and shillings and its references to the loss of lives and of military prestige doubtless were intended to balance the more important mention of the cost of the war in money.

The Statist would scarcely have published the article quoted above unless prompted to do so by powerful influences, and the fact that such a declaration has been promulgated in London in a powerful financial quarter of a peace party, which may ultimately sway the Government and compel the acceptance by Lord Salisbury of the good offices of the United States as arbitrator of the questions at issue between Her Majesty's Government and the Boer farmers of South Africa.

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Alaska 3,709 3,709 3,709 3,709

Arizona 177,500 177,500 177,500 177,500

Arkansas 52,834 52,834 52,834 52,834

California 102,772 102,772 102,772 102,772

Colorado 22,457 22,457 22,457 22,457